

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Showers to-day, cooler at night; to-morrow fair.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 57.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

## GEN. ALEXANDER TELLS TRUTH OF LOST BATTALION

New Light on Famous Exploit of Whittlesey's Gallant Command.

NOT LOST OR RESCUED

Gained Objective and Held It Where Others Failed in Bitter Battling.

GRAPHIC STORY OF FIGHT

308th's Men Under French and German Gun Fire in Argonne Ravine.

Major-Gen. Robert Alexander, commander of the Seventy-seventh Division, made public yesterday an article in which he tells the complete story of the operation in the Argonne during which one of the battalions of the 308th Infantry under command of Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Whittlesey—the "Lost Battalion"—was cut off from the remainder of the division for five days.

By MAJOR-GEN. ROBERT ALEXANDER.

The incidents which have surrounded the action on the left of the Seventy-seventh Division during the period between October 2 and 7—both dates inclusive—striking the popular imagination, have brought most prominently before the public that particular phase of the operation in which the men involved and length of time during which those numbers were isolated, this particular event stands out above the others. It must not be thought for a moment that this was the only occasion during our progress through the forest that elements of this division were temporarily cut off from other portions of the line. The mopping up of the forest was a most difficult task, and often, after the line had advanced, small parties of the enemy were found in many instances in the rear of our front line elements. These were cut off usually in the course of a short time, but during that short time snipers were extremely active and communication was in many instances, as previously stated, temporarily suspended.

The situation on the left of the division on the morning of the 2d of October was about as follows: The First Battalion, 308th Infantry, under Major Charles W. Whittlesey, was the advance battalion on the left of the division. The Second Battalion, 308th, commanded by Capt. George McMurtry, was in support. The front line of these battalions was at about 294.9-275.55, the leading battalion having been checked by heavy machine gun and trench mortar opposition and the support battalion having closed up on it. With these battalions were sections of machine guns from Companies D and F of the 308th Machine Gun Battalion. The most stubborn resistance to the advance had been encountered on the west of the north and south roads, where a portion of the command (Companies D and F, 308th) was in position.

Obstacle Almost Impassable.

Attention is invited to the extremely difficult character of the terrain in front of the command. The north and south roads running from the Depot des Morts across the Moutin de Humme Mort runs the regimental sector. The sides of this ravine are decidedly precipitous and densely covered with brush. In other words, an almost impassable obstacle was interposed between the right and left flanks of the brigade line. An obstacle which offered perfect cover to machine gun nests and trench mortar emplacements.

Furthermore, at this time, and in fact at all times during the operations of the day, the left flank of this division was completely exposed, there being no friendly troops anywhere near it. Consequently the left flank was obliged to look out for its own safety as best it could. This was equally true of the right flank of the division. But one immediate interest here is with the left flank. This being the situation I early in the morning of October 2 gave orders for a general advance of the divisional line, giving that line as its objective the east and west La Viergelette, the Bois de Charlevaux road and the railroad paralleling it, as shown on the map.

My orders were quite positive and precise. The objective was to be gained without regard to losses and without regard to the exposed conditions of my flanks. I considered it most important that the advance should be made, and assigned the responsibility and the risk involved in the execution of the orders given. Complying with these orders, the advance began about 12:30 A. M. It was preceded by an artillery barrage from which I expected the enemy to be driven back. The right (153d) brigade was stopped before an enemy or the advance occupying the spur known as the Bois de la Naxion. The right regiment of the 154th Brigade, before being organized which were sent down the spur west of the Bois de la Naxion.

These hostile organizations were not actual trench systems, on which much blood had been expended, but they consisted of isolated sections of trenches, wire entanglements and of machine gun positions. The right (153d) brigade was covered by the thick brush and the obstacle could not be discovered until the troops came into immediate contact with them. Active defense of these organizations consisted of machine guns, grenade throwers and trench mortars.

The right brigade and the right regiment of the left brigade were stopped by their advance as previously stated; the left regiment of the left brigade (153th), broke through the organization in its front and continued the advance, reaching the objective set for the

## Failure Would Dishonor 1,500,000 U. S. Fighters

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, issued the following appeal to-day:

"The Victory Liberty Loan campaign is two-thirds over, but subscriptions have been reported for little more than one-third of the loan. 'Is it conceivable that the American people who with heart and soul waged the fight for freedom will permit this loan of victory and thanksgiving to fail? Our sons gave of their health, of the strength and of their lives that freedom might not perish. There are one and a half million American boys in France and Germany. Now that the war is ended it would be as reasonable for them to dishonor the flag for the nation to dishonor itself by deserting them. Is it a large thing that we are now asked to lend our money to pay the cost of victory? Is American money less willing than American manhood? 'Let every one of the millions who have bought Liberty bonds buy Victory Notes and success is sure.'"

## REAL SPRING IN; MERCURY AT 80

Thermometers Climb on One of City's Warmest Early May Days.

200,000 CONEY VISITORS

Many Take Initial Dips of Season—Coaster Accident Victim May Die.

Yesterday was one of the hottest of early May days in the records of the big town officially, which means aloft, and unofficially, particularly on the sidewalks, temperatures soared to midsummer figures. The giant instrument in front of the World Building marked 90 for more than an hour after 3:30 in the afternoon. Only a few persons in automobiles appeared in overcoats. Even a straw hat might not have been ridiculed if it had defied tradition and come out of winter storage.

It was one of the most gorgeous spring days in the wooded boroughs and the parks that ever stirred the pulses of spring poets and inspired the birds to melody. The breeze, mostly from the south, was zephyr-like and the park benches, notably those at the Battery, facing the breeze, were all taken from noon until near sunset. Excursion steamboats did a great business. The aspect of the town was summmery.

Above Battery Park the weather prophets in their 400 foot tower gloomed in the actual arrival of May in an off-peak temperature of 80. To-day, if the forecasters have picked the right day, will be cooler, with showers to help the buds blossom and add lustre to the leaves. The zephyrs will change to fresh winds from the south, shifting to northwest to-night, and young people may not feel so much like going maying to-day as they did yesterday.

Coney Island had its biggest crowd and its first serious accident of the new season. It was estimated that at 3 o'clock the crowd had reached 200,000 and more kept coming in by train and motor.

Frederick Freeman, 22, a clerk of 205 Clason avenue, Brooklyn, was taken in a dying condition to the Coney Island Hospital, suffering from fractures of the skull, spine and several ribs, from being dragged fifty feet down an incline of sand from the beach.

Freeman had been playing on the beach with a group of friends. He was pulled down the incline by a group of friends who were playing a game of tag. He was pulled down the incline by a group of friends who were playing a game of tag. He was pulled down the incline by a group of friends who were playing a game of tag.

The procession to the ruins at Brighton Beach continued throughout the day. It was announced that the baths and winter pool will be rebuilt at once, this time of concrete.

1 KILLED, 12 HURT IN TRENTON CATHEDRAL

Ventilating Window Falls on Worshippers.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

Trenton, N. J., May 4.—One woman was killed and twelve others more or less injured when a large ventilating window in St. Mary's Cathedral broke away from its fastening and dropped a distance of fifty feet on the parishioners this afternoon. Miss Margaret Kennedy, aged 45, was struck on the head and died a few minutes afterward in the sanctuary of the cathedral. Three others, the Misses Margaret Clark, Edith Duffy and Emily Maxwell, who were cut and bruised by the flying glass, were removed to St. Francis Hospital.

The accident resulted in great confusion. A number of those attending the services ran screaming out of the church, while about fifteen others who had faintly been carried to the rear for medical attention.

## TROOPS DEFEAT REDS AND END RULE IN MUNICH

Government Forces Take Nearly Entire City After Hard Battle.

200 KILLED IN FIGHTING

Communists Seek Terms, but Are Told to Give Up Unconditionally.

BAVARIAN UNREST GROWS

Spartan Blow Up Troop Train—Many Soldiers Among Victims.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 3 (delayed).—Government troops have captured the whole of Munich with the exception of the Ganzen quarter, where the Communists have made frequent attempts to negotiate to secure more favorable conditions. Premier Hoffmann, however, has reiterated his demand for their unconditional surrender.

The Communists made a bitter defense, but it proved ineffective against the Government's artillery. The dead are estimated to number 200. The Berlin Government has declared that its troops will be withdrawn as soon as order has been restored.

The failure of the Munich insurrection marks the collapse of the last important Communist stronghold in Germany, and for the time being leaves the Scheidegg Government in a deep sigh of relief, once more thanking the fairy godmothers who bequeathed them Herr Noske, their Minister of Defense.

The irony of fate decreed that the moment when Field Marshal von Hindenburg announced his retirement as chief of the army that Gustave Noske, six months ago an unknown person of military caliber, with the rugged remnants of former battalions, hurriedly recruited volunteer regiments, should now be winning the nation's acclaim in the sordid internecine guerrilla warfare that is not wholly without its opera bouffe setting.

Munich the Worst of All.

Munich, the gayest and best fed of the capitals, has had an amplified dose of Communist antics when compared with Bremen, Hamburg, Halle, Düsseldorf and Brunswick. The Prussian, with his customary dash of spitefulness, still mindful of the arbitrary export embargo of a handful of Bolsheviks, when Berlin went hungry, to-day is marveling at the vaunted integrity of the Bavarians and their utter impotence in the face of a handful of Bolsheviks, now that the latter have apparently been defeated and scattered.

Government circles in Berlin are not expecting insurrections in other sections on an equally violent scale. The reorganized political secret service which the Liebknecht Red Guards forcibly disbanded November 9, is at work again, and the secret service on Bolshevik machinations. In a lengthy discussion of the situation to-day the chief of the secret service informed the now pretty well out of funds, as the Russian ruble has been kicked out of Germany. This he declared, was the result of the ending of their plotting, especially in respect to inciting strikes, one of their favorite occupations.

The German Bolsheviks, said the chief, "are pinning their last hope on a possible failure in obtaining peace and delay in the improvement of the food situation."

Headquarters in Leipzig.

The chief added that Saxony was their only remaining field of promise, as that State is without troops. Leipzig at present is the Communist headquarters, he added, because the independentists are in control there as a result of the revolutionary cabinet's failure to check the radicals in time.

The officials here do not believe there will be a repetition of street fighting in Berlin, as the Government troops are too well entrenched and because of the utter demoralization among the radicals, reaching from the left wing independentists to the small colony of Anarchists, led by Herr Roeder, who returned recently from England, where he was inducted into the Communist ranks.

In between are numerous Bolshevik party groups, all without sufficient power effectively to put forward their supposed ideas. It is this ragged party lineup that encourages the Government in its belief that the German Bolsheviks no longer are able to put up a united front.

LONDON, May 4.—Gustav Landauer, Minister of Enlightenment in the Bavarian Soviet Government, who recently fled from Munich, has been shot by Government troops at Hamburg, according to a dispatch from Zurich to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Bavarian Spartans blow up troop train—Many soldiers among victims.

Continued on Second Page.

'Sun' Fund Smokes Help Soldiers Make Friends

AMERICANS find that by giving away cigarettes made in America the kindest relations spring up between themselves and the foreign people with whom they are billeted. In the latest how SUN fund smokes help the boys in many ways. These messages will be found on page 10.

WARNING! THE SUN TO BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

## FOOD IS FREEING EUROPE OF GRIP OF BOLSHEVISM

Reds Will Cease to Be Menace When the Peace Treaty Is Signed.

VIEW OF U. S. MISSION

Profound Pacifying Effect on Discontented Elements Already Noticed.

CREATION OF BULWARK

Foch's Advice Helps Situation—Russia Still Remains a Big Problem.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, May 4.—By the time the treaty of peace is signed Bolshevism will have ceased to be a serious menace in Europe. This is the belief expressed in American Mission circles to-day.

This does not mean that the Russian problem will be solved, but that the danger of radicalism encroaching on other parts of Europe will have disappeared, a result that is being attained by three agencies, first, the signing of peace, second, the pouring into Europe of American food, and third, successful military action in the middle European States, mostly along the lines favored by Marshal Foch.

News that peace is practically in sight with the presence of the German delegation at Versailles has had a profound pacifying effect upon the elements of discontent everywhere, assuring them that within a reasonable time they will "know where they stand."

Polish Situation Saved.

Herbert Hoover, the interallied food relief chief, says reports from Poland are to the effect that the arrival of food there has saved the situation. Tranquility is assured in Belgium, Czechoslovakia and other countries with the first payment of five hundred millions in indemnity.

The retreat of the Bela Kun faction in Hungary has had a great effect on the wavering, and the next fortnight is expected to realize Marshal Foch's idea of a united central European State from the Baltic to the Black Sea as a firm bulwark against Bolshevism. Fitting in the remaining pieces of the puzzle, the task of the allied military and diplomatic agencies.

The most important event of last week in this connection was the arrival in Government of emissaries from the Ukraine and the Poles. The latter hitherto have refused overtures, but it is understood that the favorable Danzig settlement that Poland obtained was on condition that she yield to an armistice with the Ukrainians. This will result in linking up the chain of Poland and Rumania, both States with Government distinctly favorable to the Allies. The two States now promise to become strong links in the chain protecting western Europe against the Russian movement, and at the same time take Russia's old place as a counterbalance on Germany's eastern frontier.

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These developments, however, are without bearing on the question of what is to be done with the Russian Bolsheviks who are penned in. The Wilson-Nansen plan of feeding Moscow is still hanging fire, no money having been received from Lenin. In the meantime opposition is growing to the plan in allied and neutral quarters. Norwegian sentiment is opposed to feeding the Bolsheviks who have mistreated Norwegian nationals. Strenuous objections have been received also from Admiral Kolchak.

Food is the one thing the Bolsheviks need to prevent their fall, and Kolchak distrusts the feeding plan because, like the Trinkoff project, it is of American origin.

More than one foreign office has objected that the question of the plan, if carried out, will be to establish a Communist government firmly in Russia, with the result that the Scandinavians would acquire not only an uncomfortable neighbor, but one with whom it will be impossible to do business on any normal basis, since the Bolsheviks do not recognize any such thing as capital.

The British wireless intercepted a message between Lenin and other Bolsheviks in which the Bolshevik Premier said he had not heard of the Nansen proposal.

It was announced to-day that the last of the allied troops had abandoned Sebastopol, boarding French cruisers. The Bolsheviks are left in possession of the Crimean peninsula.

A dispatch from Stockholm stating that the Bolsheviks had evacuated Petrograd has not been confirmed here.

ADmits ATTEMPT TO SLAY CLEMENCEAU

Arrested Youth Had Black Flag in His Cloths.

PARIS, May 4.—The youth who was arrested yesterday outside the home of Premier Clemenceau has admitted to the police that he intended to attack M. Clemenceau with a knife which he carried.

A black flag with an anarchistic inscription and anarchistic literature was found in his possession.

## ITALY INVITED TO THE PEACE TABLE; WILSON MAY BACK DOWN ON FIUME; ALLIES RUSH TREATY WITH AUSTRIA

GERMANS KEEP WELL SECURED

Peace Delegates Appear to Realize Hopelessness of Their Cause.

SURROUNDED BY GLOOM

They Shun Even the Members of Their Entourage—Guarded by Troops.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, May 4.—In a seclusion that is mournful rather than dignified the German peace delegates are awaiting the presentation of the peace treaty, and with the same feeling of apprehension that Damocles must have contemplated the overhanging sword. The whole atmosphere of the Versailles neighborhood in which the Germans are waiting gives one the impression of Sing Sing death house. The limousine in which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, pale and ill looking, goes for a ride daily reminds one of a hearse.

The gloomy impression is heightened by the sedulous care with which the German delegates are keeping to themselves, evidently feeling keenly the defeat to which their once proud empire has been reduced. From all reports that trickle through the cordon of French troops surrounding the place the delegates seldom show themselves. Even on May 16 the "revue" believed that until they get the treaty they will not even talk to the German newspaper men, who thus far have had no word with the delegates.

Left to their own devices, the small fry of the delegation are trying to make themselves at home. They have established a cafe in the Hotel Vatel, where they sit about, drinking beer and coffee. The men wear clumsy clothes and the women light wasted gowns that would make Fifth Avenue laugh.

The German newspaper men, trying to emulate American enterprise, came to Versailles on May 16 to see the "revue." They were arrested by the French guards and hustled back to their quarters. They said they had learned much more about their own country by reading the Paris newspapers than they knew when they were at home.

The French rated an unconsciously humorous situation by informing the German delegates they might accept charity. The delegates, accompanied by several subordinate members of the delegation, attended the morning service in the Catholic church, while the German men in working order and were constrained to confine their promenades to the far side of the street.

Herr Giesberts and Herr Landberg, observing a French artist sketching members of the German party at the entrance to their hotel this afternoon, went over to him and asked him to make a sketch of them also. They posed the subjects discussed at the Peace Conference.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the delegation, took a short stroll, and later remained outside his hotel, chatting with the other members of the German delegation.

A considerable holiday crowd came from Paris to catch a glimpse of the Germans, but found the barrier arrangements in working order and were constrained to confine their promenades to the far side of the street.

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KAISER ASKS TO RETURN.

Requests Permission to Occupy Estate at Kallenberg.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 3.—Ex-Emperor William has requested the German Government to be allowed to return to Germany and reside on his estate at Kallenberg, according to a semi-official statement issued here.

BULGARS IN REVOLT FOR SOVIET RULE

Heavy Fighting Goes On Against Coburg Dynasty.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 4.—A rebellion against the Coburg dynasty at Sofia is reported in a dispatch to the Acht Uhr Abendblatt. Sanitary fighting has been going on between Government troops and revolutionists, who demand a Soviet government.

Feodorov, the former King of Bulgaria, is a member of the house of Alexander, and adds that Paul Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister and peace delegate, left yesterday for Brussels with two propositions to be considered by the Belgian Government. These concern the priority of Belgium's claim to the amount of \$500,000,000 in gold against Germany's first reparation payment, and the clearing up of Belgium's war debt without reserve and with the elimination of the conditions which previously attached to it.

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## DOUBLE PACT IS WILSON'S HOPE

President Expects to Return With German and Austrian Documents Signed.

ONE WILL BIND OTHER

Hungary Not Yet Invited to Send Peace Delegates to Versailles.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

PARIS, May 4.—Work on the treaty of peace with Germany, so far as the Council of Three is concerned, has been completed and the treaty is in the hands of the printers. Wednesday is the date tentatively set for the delivery of the document to the German delegates at Versailles.

Having finished this task the Big Three have taken up the problem of making peace with Austria, which country has been invited to send delegates to meet the representatives of the Allies at Versailles. The plan as regards Austria is to draft a treaty with that country while still negotiating with the Germans at Versailles. In American circles there is every hope that this can be done, and it also is asserted that President Wilson expects to return to the United States with the signed peace treaties from Germany and Austria.

So far as can be learned Hungary was not invited to send delegates to Versailles with the Austrians. Hungary is regarded as having separated itself from Austria and will be dealt with separately, the Allies watching developments in that country before framing a definite peace policy. Another reason for not sending an invitation to Hungary is to avoid recognizing the Communist Government in Budapest.

Germany, in the treaty her delegates will sign, will bind herself to recognize the treaty with Austria. The French view that Germany cannot annex Austria is not supported in American circles, where it is held that it will be impossible to prevent such annexation in the future. The French continue to press for a clause in the Austrian treaty to prevent this amalgamation.

Bulgarian delegates also have been invited to come to Paris and open negotiations for signing the peace treaty. The invitation to Turkey has been held up because President Wilson has not yet decided whether the United States will or can accept a mandatory for Constantinople and Armenia.

The news of the surrender to the Japanese on the Shantung question has reached China and has caused dismay and disappointment there verging on panic and revolt. The Chinese Commission here received messages to-day saying the people were threatening to refuse to accept the decision, and that the attitude toward the Japanese now in China and driving them out of the country, the messages said.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 4.—Following a meeting of the French Cabinet to-day this official statement was issued: The Cabinet met this morning. President Poincaré presiding, from 10 A. M. until 1:15 P. M. After the broad lines of the peace preliminaries had been laid before it the Cabinet exchanged views on a majority of the subjects discussed at the Peace Conference.

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## ITALY INVITED TO THE PEACE TABLE; WILSON MAY BACK DOWN ON FIUME; ALLIES RUSH TREATY WITH AUSTRIA

Poincaré Warns Foe War May Be Resumed

PARIS, May 4.—President Poincaré, speaking to-day to the cadets of the Paris Polytechnic School who have just returned to Paris from the front, said:

"The enemy laid down his arms only to escape danger. If he attempts to forget what the generosity of the Allies spared him we have the right and the means to recall that fact to him."

Big Three Ask Orlando and Sonnino to See Treaty Presented Germans.

ACCEPTANCE EXPECTED

Compromise of Deadlock Over the Adriatic Believed to Be Near.

FRANCE THE MEDIATOR

Invitation to Austria and Hungary Used as Lever to Bring the Italians.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, May 4.—Before sending an invitation to Italy to-day to return to the Peace Conference the Council of Three discussed the dilemma for two days. The invitation, it is reported here, carries an intimation that President Wilson may reconsider his stand on Fiume, which has proved the particular stumbling block, first in the Italians leaving the conference and second in the negotiations to get them to return.

The French have been acting as intermediaries in the dealings with the Italians, and it is significant that the French Ambassador in Rome has issued a flat denial that France ever approved the Wilson statement, explaining his stand on the Adriatic issue and the demands of Italy. This evidently has displeased the friends of President Wilson here.

The report also is heard in Paris that the invitation to Austria to send delegates to the Peace Conference was extended in the hope of scaring Italy and getting her to return. In view of the invitation of the Big Three to the Rome Government and the willingness of the Italians to return under certain conditions, it begins to appear that Premier Orlando, Baron Sonnino and the rest of the Italian peace mission will be back in Paris within a few days.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 4.—President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George, composing the Council of Three, sent a communication to-day to the Italian Government inviting it to resume its place at the Peace Conference.

The council's invitation is of such a nature that it is believed Italy will accept it and that the relations temporarily broken by the recent departure from Paris of Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino will be restored by the presence of Italian delegates at the conference before the treaty is delivered to the German delegates.

La Guardia Is Hopeful.

The Council of Three considered the Italian situation in its deliberations during the last two days and finally determined upon an initiative of the friendliest nature. The terms of the communication to the Italian Government have not been disclosed, but it is believed they seek to remove the personal element of the controversy and to pave the way for a territorial adjustment when the relations are resumed.

Major Florentino H. La Guardia, a member of the United States House of Representatives from New York, who is an Italian by birth, after seeing Col. House to-day said he believed the entire Italian question could be settled within forty-eight hours. He added he was urging this pride should not stand in the way of Italy accepting the first overture made from Paris.

Notified as to Austria.

According to the Havas agency President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau yesterday examined the situation created by the absence of the Italian delegation at the time when peace preliminaries are about to be signed. They deliberated in a spirit of the utmost friendliness for Italy and resolved, in principle, on the communication which was forwarded to Rome to-day.

Italy also has been notified of the Allies' intention to call Austrian and Hungarian delegates to the Peace Conference.

LONDON, May 4.—Telegrams from the Italian capital reporting the efforts being made by allied diplomats to hasten the breach caused by the absence of Italy's delegation at the Peace Conference, say that Camille Barrère, the French Ambassador at Rome, conferred with Premier Orlando yesterday from 11:35 A. M. until noon.

France May Be Intermediary.

A conflict of opinion is apparent among the Italian newspapers regarding a possible settlement of the Adriatic question. One Rome message says the French understands a solution of the Fiume dispute will be proposed, with France acting as intermediary. Another telegram, however, quotes the Giornale d'Italia as stating there is no foundation for this report.

ROME, May 4.—Premier Orlando conferred at length yesterday with Ellis Jones Griffith, formerly Parliamentary Under Secretary to the British House of Commons. The interview is considered in

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